The Bombay Gazette

10,372—N[illegible] SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1882.

SHIP[illegible].

ORIENTAL [illegible]

[illegible] leaving Bombay [illegible] Company's Steamers will call at [illegible]

[illegible] following or other Steamers will be despatched as [illegible]

Tons. H.P.	Captains.		To ARRIVE at
[illegible]	Barratt ..	6th June.	
[illegible]	Murray ..	13th ,,	
[illegible]	Andrews ..	20th ,,	
[illegible]	Adamson	27th ,,	
[illegible]	Yeats	4th July.	
[illegible]	Hobbie	11th ,,	
[illegible]	Baker	18th ,,	
[illegible]	Darnell	25th ,,	

[illegible] leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon [illegible] the day of sailing.

[illegible] to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, [illegible] PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, [illegible] MARSEILLES, by every [illegible] packed so as to be received direct to London [illegible] by the others Passengers [illegible] may book at reduced rates as under: [illegible] Bombay for Calcutta to that of [illegible]

	Via Brindisi.	Via London.
[illegible]	[illegible] ways.	Rs. 1,050
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 600
First Class .. Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ROSETTA	3300 700	A. K. Barlow	16th June.
THIBET	2503 400	W. E. Thompson.	30th ,,
SHANNON	1300 250	J. S. Murray	11th July.

Return Tickets are now issued to K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) — 1st Class, Rs. 600; 2nd Class, Rs. 375.
To Galle and back (available for two months) — 1st Class, Rs. 150; 2nd Class, Rs. 75.
To Penang or Singapore and back do. — 1st Class, Rs. 450; 2nd Class, Rs. 225.

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 25, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th and 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		To MARSEILLES.	
I Class ..R 500 }	including	I Class .. R 520 }	including
II do..... 340 }	wines.	II do. .... 350 }	wines.
II do..... 150 }	with food.	III do. .... 155 }	with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80	
,, ..Il do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58	
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 115	do.	.. 90
,, ..Il do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93	

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. HELIOS (new)	..G. Mahorcich	3,500	900	8th June.

She will perform her passage AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 13½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.
Passage-money, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	....A. Tercig.....	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGHAIA	....H. Chilaropulo	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	....G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig....	2,394	450	8th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	..Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 280	..Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	....G. Doncich.....	1,927	400	2nd July.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	2nd Augt.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 3rd, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	About
BRITANNIA	....R. Hutchison	2,200	400	9th Jun's.
HISPANIA	..... Laird	3,380	500	22nd do.
IBERIA	.....	3,387	481	7th July.
ARMENIA	..... H. Read	2,395	480	21st do.

For rates and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th April, 1880. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, EASTERN EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.
The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.
As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.
For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence, of best material :—

1. Lawn-tennis Bats (curved or straight) Rs. 2-8 each.
2. Racquet do. ,, 3-0 each.
3. Badminton do. (gent.'s or ladies') ,, 1-0 each.
4. Lawn-tennis and Badminton nets, Rs. 5 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.
5. Shuttle cocks, Rs. 3 and 4 per dozen.
6. Riding and Walking Canes, silver-mounted, Re. 1-8 each.

Fancy balls with Monograms, made to order. Also just received per s. s. Indus Jefferies' best Lawn-tennis and Racquet gear. Prices on application. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE,

AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

THIS superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is WARRANTED to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and *pure Sugar*, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature ; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.
Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial, and with the greatest success, as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract. Price, Re. 1-4 per tin or Rs. 12 per dozen.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. PATNA, 1,780 tons, Captain J. Avern, sails on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Algiers, and is due to arrive in London on 22nd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th June, 18-2, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapaiam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on MONDAY, 5th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. ABYSSINIA, 1129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 9th June, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th, June 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.
IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO
IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.
Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.
THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation

Quarts, per doz., Cash,	Rs.	7-12
Pints	,, ,,	5-4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw box of 100	1 12
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 250	4 0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw ,, ,, 100	1 12
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 250	4 0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw ,, ,, 100	1 12
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 250	4 0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw ,, ,, 100	2 0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 250	4 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape ,, ,, 100	2 8
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 250	4 8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape ,, ,, 100	2 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped ,, ,, 100	2 4
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 250	5 4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape ,, 100	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCOS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED from finest selected Virginian Seed Tobacco by professional American manufacturers at the Pusa Tobacco Farms, Tirhoot.

CUT SMOKING MIXTURES.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ...1 lb. tin	2 8
Bright Smoking Mixture ... ,,	1 12
Dark Smoking Mixture ... ,,	1 4
Do. do. extra strong... ,,	1 4
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ...½ lb. tin	1 8
Bright Smoking Mixture ... ,,	0 14
Dark Smoking Mixture ... ,,	0 12
Do. do. extra strong... ,,	0 12
Imperial Smoking Mixture ... ,,	1 4

CHEROOTS.

Burmah Shaped.....box of 125	2 4
CIGARETTES.....box of 100	1 8

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY AND POONA.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KEMP'S DRY CADIZ SHERRY.

A FINE pure WINE, full of flavour and agreeably dry. Its superior quality and purity recommends it specially for invalids.
Per dozen Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

CIGARETTES.
A CHOICE parcel of "Egyptian Beauties" *Bedouins* brand, received by last mail, is offered cheap to close an account.
Per packet of 100, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. Free from Fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.
Per pot, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO LONDON.

APPLY on board the S. S. "LINHOPE," Prince's Dock. Superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Sailing about the 16th June.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on in Bombay under the name and style of LIDBETTER and CORMACK as Average Adjusters, Notaries Public and Accountants, will be henceforth carried on by the undersigned in his own name.
THOMAS LIDBETTER.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1882.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE POCKET CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (Act No. XIV of 1882), with the Mofussil S. C. Court Act XI. of 1865 ; Indian Registration Act III. of 1877 ; Limitation Act XV. of 1877 ; Stamp Act I. of 1879 ; Court Fees' Act VII. of 1870, with amendment, &c. CASH PRICE Rs. 3, by post Rs. 3-4.
ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.,
Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THACKER & Co., LD.

NOTICE.
THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held, on the Company's premises, on MONDAY, June 12, at 4-30 p. m., Bombay time, for the transaction of the following business :—
1.—To receive the Accounts made up to 30th April, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director.
4.—To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.
N. RANDLE,
Secretary and Manager.
7, Rampart Row, June 2, 1882.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

NO Refreshment Buffet is now without this attractive and refreshing beverage. The social amenities are much promoted by its expanding and genial influence.
Per dozen Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FINEST TURKISH AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS.....	Rs. 34.....	Rs. 3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	,, 30.....	,, 3 4
,, 3	TRIUMPH	,, 28.....	,, 3 0
,, 4	IONE.....	,, 24.....	,, 2 8

MILD TURKISH, DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS ...	Rs. 25...	Rs. 2 10
,, 6	MEDON ...	,, 20...	,, 2 4
,, 7	BIJOUX ...	,, 18...	,, 2 0
,, 8	NYDIA ...	,, 18...	,, 2 0
,, 9	NYMPH ...	,, 15...	,, 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG, EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20.....Rs	2 4
,, 11	ASSOCIATE ...	,, 18..... ,,	2 0
,, 12	CONSTANTIA..	,, 15..... ,,	1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA, PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR.....	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
,, 14	ZULEIKA.....	,, 15	,, 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY,
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes to any imported Brands is simply due to the delicious FRESHNESS which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price-list forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Fresh supplies by almost every Mail. The following are always in Stock :—The "Arm and Platform," "Household," "Silentwell," "Triumph," "Jones," "Singer," "White," "Howe," "Wheeler and Wilson," "Kilters," &c., &c. Send for illustrated Catoloueges.—H. A. GEYER, Bombay.

THE grand sale is the result, directly attributable to the superior excellence and reliability of the Singer's Sewing-Machines, have won for them a world-wide reputation and popularity.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are altogether unequalled for perfection of workmanship, strength, and beauty of stitch, and perfect adaptability to every class of sewing.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—A bungalow to accommodate a married couple or two bachelors, and a small bungalow for a bachelor, will be available from 1st June.

SOCIAL TEA GATHERING at the Temperance Hall Coffee Room, 3, Apollo-street, TO-DAY, 5th instant, at 8 p.m. Admission 8 annas.

ANY one desirous of a good comfortable home can have it at the Bombay Total Abstinence Boarding Establishment which is managed by a respectable family.

BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH.—Owing to the damage done by the recent storm, the BATH WILL BE CLOSED until further Notice.

WANTED, a strongly-built VICTORIA in good order, and a fast horse. Apply stating terms to "A. C. B.," care of this paper.

POONA SCOTTISH SCHOOL will be re-opened on MONDAY, 12th June. For terms, apply to the HEAD MISTRESS, Ordnance Line, Poona.

INDIGAL Havannahs, per 100, Rs. 2, unrivalled in quality and finish, splendidly seasoned and quite fit for immediate smoke.—Howard & Co., 30, Meadow-Str.

WANTED, an intelligent, educated Parsee Youth to commence work in a European mercantile firm. Salary Rs. 50. Apply to A. B. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a second hand "Tangye's" Horizontal 10-h. p. STEAM ENGINE, complete with pump, &c., and in first class order. Rs. 1,100. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Bombay.

TO REGIMENTS about to be disbanded.—WANTED a BANDMASTER for 1st Belooch L. I. For terms apply, sending copies of testimonials, statement of age, &c., to Band President, 1st Belooch Regiment L.I.

REWARD of Rs. 100.—LOST, on 1st June, near the Byculla Railway station, a CURRENCY NOTE, M 39—63,892 for Rs. 1,000. Whoever brings the same to Doosabhoy Khanbhoy Bhewdywalla, Khoka-bazar, near Balu Shurung-street, will be rewarded as above.

H. S[illegible]DFORD, Civil Engineer, Architect, and Surveyor, Offices No. 7, Rampartrow (entrance Oak Lane), 25th May, 1882.

FELT HATS ! FELT HATS ! FELT HATS ! —A splendid assortment at NOOR MAHOMED'S, 31, Meadow-street, Bombay.

DEVOE'S best refined KEROSINE-OIL for SALE at moderate rates. Apply to KHIMJEE JEEWA and Co., Carnac Bunder, iron depots.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MRS. E. McINTOSH, diplomaed Midwife and certified Sick-Nurse. Highest references, Address AKOLA, Berar.

FOR SALE, Rs. 300, chesnut Arab charger, aged, handsome, fast and showy trotter. For further particulars apply to Sergeant, Officers' Mess, King's Own Regt., Colaba.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL, in its two departments, RE-OPENS TO-DAY, June 5th. Boys in the new building on the Esplanade, Girls at the old High Court.

A SURGEON, I. M. D., Madras Presidency, wishes to EXCHANGE with one in Bombay Presidency. For particulars, &c., address A. B. C., care of this paper.

REOPENING OF THE SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.—The Scottish High Schools at BYCULLA (Mr. Macdonald's) and the "JOHN COWAN" (Mr. Sinclair's) will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June.

JOSEPH BAKER, Ice Confectioner, No. 17, Apollo-street, Fort, has always on hand a choice variety of the very best Ice-cream and Cold Drinks, with a nice selection of Cakes, Chocolates, &c. Timely orders for wedding and other parties executed promptly, with great care, and at moderate prices.

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.—2 lb. Tins, Re. 1-4. Dutch preserved Vegetables. Butter and Cheese at equally low rates.—PEARSE, Vor.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	..... YELLOW SEAL	16 0
	A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	
20 0	..... EXTRA DRY PALE	20 0
	A light, natural, unblended Wine.	
22 0	.....PALE DINNER.....	22 0
	An excellent Wine for general use.	
25 0	... . VINO DE PASTO	25 0
	A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	
28 0	.....OLD DRY.....	28 0
	Very superior, soft and dry.	
28 0	..... GOLDEN	28 0
	A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	
28 0	..... SUPERIOR FINO	28 0
	Old, pure, delicate, dry.	
28 0	.....MANZANILLA.....	28 0
	Very dry and pale.	
38 0	..... SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	38 0
	Very old and choice.	

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ANDREW USHER & CO.'S EDINBURGH
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(Registered Trade Brand.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.
Bottled under the supervision of H. M. Customs at Bonded Stores, Edinburgh.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY .....Rs. 22 CASH.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY (*Special Reserve*) ...Rs. 25 CASH.

THE above is only Registered Brand of GLENLIVET WHISKY being offered to the Public in India. Traders and Consumers are respectfully cautioned against other Brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE, BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ;
Also at the godowns of
BOLTON & CO., BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

"SPECIAL TEXTURES" FOR SPECIAL WANTS.

ONLY TO BE OBTAINED FROM HOAR & CO.

The "DELUGE" Wrapper, Stout Drab Cashmere Double Texture with Velvet Collar, resists for Hours the heaviest rain, and will not Stick, melt or Tear ..	30 32
The Cape Ventilating Coat, fine Drab Lytton Cloth, Durable and very Light, ensures perfect Ventilation ..	20 22
The Leve Antipluvium, The lightest Coat made, Elegant Durable and very cheap, weighs only 8 oz. Sage Green ..	15
Drab Nainsook Coats ..	10

CASH DISCOUNT—2 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR
ESTABLISHED 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE SELL FOR PROMPT CASH ONLY.

Our Goods are marked at a rate of profit usual on WHOLESALE TRANSACTIONS.

WE KEEP NO BOOKS.

Our scale of charge is regulated for Customers who, NOT requiring CREDIT themselves, are disinclined to pay for those who do require credit, and for others who do not pay at all.

Catalogues of every Department now ready.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR
is painted Red, White, and Blue, and the address is
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR — BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.
Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.
Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.
Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.
Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.
Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.
Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL ELECTRICAL STORAGE AND WORKS Co., Ld., OF LONDON.

THE above Company offer a premium of 50 Guineas for the best and 25 Guineas for the second best DESIGN for a TRAM-CAR for India. All designs to be sent into this office within a month of this date, when they will be forwarded to England to take part in the competition.
The car must be designed to seat 30 persons and carry 50 cells under the seats, each cell will be 10" by 8" by 11" in size. The Tram-car should be as light as possible, combined with strength and neatness of design, and adapted for the Indian climate ; the gauge to be 4 feet 4½ inches.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, 19, Rampart Row, June 3rd, 1882.

TENDER FOR WOOD-WORK.

TENDERS are invited for the WOOD-WORK of HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR of BARODA'S SPINNING & WEAVING MILL. Plans, specification and full particulars can be had on application to Messrs. ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Defence Works, Mazagon.
The Committee of Management do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.
Bombay, 5th June, 1882.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, Milliner, No. 29, Meadow Street, Fort, has just received per s. s. GLAN MACLEAN, the following WATERPROOF CLOTHING, &c., &c,

Inverness Capes for Monsoon wear ..at Rs.	25 each
Paramatta Coats do.	,, 20 ,,
White and black Waterproof suits, thick, with Velvet Collars	,, 15 per suit
White and black Waterproof suits, as used on Railways	,, 12 ,,
White and black Waterproof suits	,, 8 ,,
Goloshes for gentlemen..	3 per pair
Waterproof sheets	3 per sheet
White and black Waterproof cloths, 60" broad	,, 4 per yard
Straw Monsoon Hats	,, 2 each
Double-soled Monsoon Boots for gentlemen	,, 8 per pair
Broadcloth Gorawalla's rain coats and turban covers	,, 6 for both
Broadcloth Gorawalla's rain coats of better quality, and turban covers	,, 8 for both
Also.	
Deck chairs	4 to 6 each
Smoking Caps —	4 to 6 each
Colored serge suits (coat and trowsers) ..	10 per suit
Cashmere suits	,, 12 ,,
Do. of superior quality ..	,, 20 ,,
Coating Coat and Cashmere trowsers ..	25 ,,
Colored best broadcloth for coats ..	8 to 10 per yard
White American drill suits	,, 5 per suit

Up-country orders will be promptly attended to,
Railway carriage free for cash.

EDINA WHISKY.

UNANIMOUSLY pronounced the FINEST WHISKY in the Indian market. Immediately arrests the attention of Connoisseurs.
Dozen Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—
A parcel of pearls of different sizes, weighing from 325 to 350 chows.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases white lappets.
10 ,, ,, shirtings.
2 ,, Bohemian glass flower vases.
2 ,, Heads of various counts and lengths.
1 ,, straw hats.
1 ,, harness furniture.
1 ,, false pearls.
A few articles of furniture consisting of dressing and washband tables, chairs, screen, dressing glass, table lamps, glassware, crockery, cutlery, plated spoons and forks, revolver by Deane and Adams, hand-sewing machine, &c.
On account and at the risk of Cursondas Mulji—
2 cases red ground prints.
1 ,, trousering.

SALE OF WRITING PAPER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms ex s.s. Bokhara—
41 cases, each 25 reams, cream wove writing paper, 12½ by 15½, 6 lbs.
43 cases, each 25 reams, cream wove writing paper, 13¾ by 17½, 8 lbs.. in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF BARK.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Dharavi, near Mahim, by order of Purlad Sucroojee and Anundrao Ragojee Coodlay, and on account and at risk of Mahomedally and Co.
197 bags bark.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY COAL.

On FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Narayen Javut—
Ex s.s. Antonio.
About 1,175 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley coals lying at Malet Bunder.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th June, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Saw Mills at Tank-bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glass and crockery ware, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, a fish aquarium with gold fishes, &c., the property of J. Speirs, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Esmaljee Currim, bhoy—
F. T. and Co.—E. C.—140/89—50 barrels rosin, ex Portia.
F. T. and Co.—1,251—120—1 case boots, ex Assam.
F. T. and Co.—E. C.—1/10—10 cases old newspaper, ex Albuera.
13/16 1,123/30—12 casks h

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

ALTHOUGH the general opinion seems to be that the monsoon has set in rather too early, the steadiness of the rainfall leaves nothing to be desired and from what we can learn it is also very general. If, therefore, the break which is sure to follow is not of too great duration, the cultivators will have an excellent start with field operations. A good deal of damage has been done to produce by the rains setting in before they were expected, a very large quantity of cotton having been out at Colaba, in addition to Seeds and Wheat in course of shipment.

In London yesterday Consols were, according to Reuter, down to 100⅜ ex-dividend, but this is evidently a mistake. French Rentes, however, are ⅛ lower at 115⅞. Indian Loans and Exchange Bank shares are all unchanged.

The general produce markets show no movement with the exception of Linseed, which is firm and partially 1s. per quarter higher.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, Surats steady, sales 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats; and to-day's market comes steady, sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 are Surats, prices unchanged. In New York yesterday September shipment had declined to 11·85, but to-day has recovered to 11·91, ready Mid-Uplands remaining unchanged at 12 1-16 cents. per lb.

We subjoin our usual weekly figures showing the statistical position. The Liverpool stock owing to the intervention of the Whitsuntide holidays has increased by 44,000 bales, and the total visible supply is the same as last week, so that it is back again to within 9,000 bales of the same date last year. This is entirely attributable to the enormous receipts at this port, but now that the monsoon has fairly set in arrivals will be reduced and the figures of supply must necessarily run down with great rapidity, as from other quarters than Bombay there is now next to nothing coming. Whether prices will improve is quite another question, and depends as much as anything on the nature of our monsoon and the consequent demand for goods from this side.

The American figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Week's receipts	15,000	32,000	26,000
" Exports to U. K.	14,000	39,000	55,000
" " to Continent	15,000	31,000	17,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	4,493,000	5,323,400	4,776,100
" Exports to U.K. "	2,084,700	2,490,000	2,202,000
" " to Cont. "	1,136,100	1,634,700	1,304,900
" Stock at the ports	448,000	463,000	390,000
Saturday's Receipts	2,000	5,800	2,300

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant compares with the two preceding years as follows :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Total supply of all kinds	2,680,000	2,699,160	2,301,670
Do. do. Surats	986,000	563,710	591,330

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	1,033,000	902,430	775,540
" London	63,000	46,050	44,510
American Afloat	90,000	145,000	211,000
East Indian "	267,000	112,000	181,000
	1,453,000	1,205,480	1,212,050
Price of Mid.-Uplands	6¼d.	6¼d.	6 11-16d.
Do. Fair Dhollera	4¼	4¼	4 15-16
Difference	2⅛	2	1⅞

EXCHANGE.—The advance of 3-16d. per ounce in the value of Silver in London, coupled with firm advices from Calcutta, has imparted a very steady tone to the market, and rates have been maintained at yesterday's level, although very little business has been done. Purchases for Italy are generally supposed to be the cause of the rise in the price of Silver, and if so this may lend a little temporary firmness to the value of the rupee; but here influences are all the other way, in fact were we dependent on Bombay movements alone, the prospects of more activity in imports and continued depression in exports which our markets now present, would warrant expectations of considerably under 1s. 8d. for the next few months. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 3-32d.	per Rupee
Do. telegraphic	1s. 8 1-16d.	" (ready)
Do. do.	1s. 8 1-32d.	" (July)
Do. do.	1s. 8d.	" (Aug.)
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 8 9-32d.	"
Credits 3 " "	1s. 8 11-32d.	"
France 3 " "	2 14⅛	"

On Calcutta demand is now quoted ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been distinctly firmer, and there are now buyers of Fours at Rs. 101 13-16 and of Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 108¾ without finding sellers. The Egyptian question is a restraining influence; otherwise cheap money and a promising opening of the monsoon are all in favour of higher values.

SHARES.—Banks are unaltered, and in Press Companies we only note an advance of Rs. 5 in Sind and Mofussil. Spinning Mill shares are irregular. We quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Victoria and Jewraz Balloo and Rs. 10 in Southern India, but there is a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 2½ in Prince of Wales, Rs. 20 in Great Eastern, Rs. 25 in Khandeish, and Rs. 80 in Coorla. The erratic movements in the latter shares are due, it is said, to an attempt being made to change the agency, and shares with proxies attached are worth Rs. 15 extra.

In COTTON we have had another blank day, and prices are nominally unchanged. Arrivals continue large, the figures for the past two days being 22,000 bales, but this is owing to steamers coming in with Comptas and Bhownuggur. Hence forward we shall have but limited supplies, and after the monsoon there will be very little left to work upon.

WHEAT and SEEDS are dull but unchanged, operationsin these articlas being also stopped by the rains.

FREIGHTS continue very depressed. For Liverpool *via* Canal 25s. is quoted, and even at that very little cargo is offering. By Cape we still quote 40s. wood, 45s. iron ships.

IMPORTS remain quiet. Piece-goods are steady, and the outlook is now perhaps a shade better since the rains fairly set in, but it is too early yet to trade upon it.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	100	all	10 do.	940
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 dc.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	96

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	225
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	137
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	530
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	765
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	825
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	925
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	695
Coorla Mills	900	50	1,000	50	910
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	565
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	680
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	550
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,015
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,605
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	915
Khatao Manufacture	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	945
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	p.s.	2,040
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	810
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,305
Manugon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,220
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	825
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	p. s.	920
Oriental	4,000	625	62	Rs. 55	655
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	3221
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,375
Shoiapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,190
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	5	940
Southern India	500	500	500	Rs. 30	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	920
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	910

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,800	50	900
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15 p.ct.	440
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,160
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	580
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	480
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	510
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	57
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,040
Dhoilera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,175
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,800
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	585
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	550
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	355
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	2221
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	235	2,200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Samoon Press Co	300	0	500	25	450
Vokart's Press Co.	450	0	all	50	645

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	425
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	150 / 140
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,580
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	99
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	30	415
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	p.s. 1,100
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..	2½
	1,000 B	100	100	..	60
reacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	910
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	100
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	..
Kistna-Hitad Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
3	Orion (s)	Mahorcich	Hongkong, May 6.
	Darlling	Stewart	Liverpool, Jan. 20.
	St. Dunstan (s)	Henry	Cardiff, May 7.
	Clan Fraser (s)	Ewood	Liverpool, April 29.
	F. Sultan	Nacoda	Badagora, May 28.
	Royal Irish	Hazalstein	Zanzibar.
	Abyssinia (s)	Clark	Kurrachee, May 31.
4	Edwin (s)	Clark	Cardiff, May 4.
	Stranton (s)	Halsey	W. Hartlepool, Apr. 30.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Khedive (s)	Tomlin	China, &c.
	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Carwar, &c.
	Mayo (s)	Hughes	Genoa, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Harvest, to Trieste and Venice.
Steamer Rydal Hall, to Liverpool and Malta.
Steamer Blagdon, to Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

May 30.—Ships Arundel Castle, Iron Cross and Chinsura. Schooner Myvanwy.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia (s)—4 casks paint of sorts, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Brindisi (s)—5 casks paint of sorts, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia (s)—7 cases printing ink, Abdoolally Abdoolhoosein and Co; 200 bundles hoop iron, Hussunally Mahamedally.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive (s)—80 boxes silver bars (Rs. 2,40,000) and 3 boxes gold coin bars (Rs. 30,000), The French Bank; 20 cases provisions and 1 case stationery, W. J. Essai; 16 cases cheese, Jooma Sukoor.
Rome (s)—4 bales papers, Abba Hajee Cassam.

FROM VENICE.

Khedive (s)—167 boxes silver coins (Rs. 5,00,000), The French Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

President Garfield (s)—43 bales cotton twist waste, Velljee Natha; 458 cwts myrabolams, Cooverjee Nursee; 179 cwts myrabolams, 5 cwts baidia and 76½ cwts nuxvomica, Heerjee Sewjee; 26 bales cotton, Sewjee Dhrumsee.
Britannia (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee.
Alexandcr Yeats—360 bales cotton, William Bell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Laleham (s)—100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.; 3 bales hides, Allanjee Currimjee; 12 bales hides and skins Pestonjee Eduljee; 166½ cwts olibanum, Hajeebhoy Laljee.
Linlnope (s)—328½ cwts coir yarn, Tejpall Damjee.
Agra (s)—21 bags coffee, M. Mackenzie and Co.
Patna (s)—1,381 packages ginger, 4,734 packages coffee, 1 bale skins, 146 packages tea, 17,456 packages coir, 7 cases cardamons, 157 packages chinchona, 1 package carpets, 515 packages matting, 42 packages indicus and 1,069 packages turmeric, M. Mackenzie and Co.
Rohilla (s)—1,212 bales cotton, 5,094 packages coffee, 260 packages tea, 812 packages pepper, 468 packages coir yarn, 10 packages skins, 206 packages ginger 74 packages cardamons, 2 bags rice, 10 packages gum and 2,100 packages myrabolams, The P. and O. Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Liscard (s)—18 cwts mesard seed, Volkart Brothers.
Catanian (s)—1,200 cwts linseed, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR HULL.

Knight of St. Patrick (s)—1,323 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clentonia (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Joseph Arbib (s)—100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.
Lovine (s)—100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 150 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lovine (s)—200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Swiftsure (s)—51,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.
Crane (s)—50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda (s)—90 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 198 bales cotton, Ramgopall Poolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—151 bales cotton, 201 bales twist, 28 cwts fishmaws and 38½ cwts sharkfins, Curimbhoy Ebram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Dundas, Major, Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 2.

Fixott, Lieut., Ord. Dept., on leave, from Kirkee.
Clifford, Lieut. Col., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Mackpherson, Capt., Supt. Police, from leave, from England.

JUNE 3.

Chapple, Brig.-Surg., on leave, from Lucknow.
Fryer, Lieut., 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 3.

Anderson, Capt., Poona Horse, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, June 5.

The undermentioned officer and non-commissioned officer are granted leave as specified opposite their names, viz :—Lieut. G.W. Roughton, from 5th June to 4th July. Sergt. J. Thomas, from 5th June to 4th September.
By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters,
Poona, 2nd June, 1882.

THE C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

16th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun, 1st Battn. Hampshire Regt., a candidate for the S. C., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.
24th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. V. F. Cahusac, Offg. Wing Officer 16th N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

The undermentioned Officers are attached on probation to the Regts. specified, until further orders :—

Lieut. T. M. Vigors, (Offg. Sqadn. Officer, 2nd Sind Horse), to the 2nd Regt. Light Cavy.
Lieut. P. W. Sherard (Offg. Sqadn. Officer, 3rd Sind Horse), to the 1st Poona Horse.

Officers who have not already done so are requested to furnish to the Adjt.-Geni., Poona, without delay, for insertion in the Bombay Army List statements of their War Services in Afghanistan.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major V. S. Bagot, 1st Battn. Rifle Bgde., is directed to proceed to England to join the 3rd Battn. of his Regt. into which he has recently been promoted, and report his arrival in writing to the Adjt.-Genl. Horse Guards, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned Officers are directed to join the Class of Garrison Instruction which will be formed at Poona on the 15th June, 1882. Officers from out-stations will travel on duty at the public expense.

14th Hussars.—Lieut. C. C. P. Sloughton.
17th Lancers.—Lieuts. C. J. Anstruther Thomson and W. G. Renton.
Royal Arty., A Bat. 2nd Bdge.—Capt. F. H. French.
Gloucestershire Regt. 2nd Battn.—Capt. E. Law, Lieuts. C. J. Vines and H. Capel Cure.
Worcestershire Regt., 1st Battn.—Lieut. A. G. Smith.
North Staffordshire Regt., 2nd Battn.—Capt. G. Allen.
2nd Regt. N. I.—Lieut. E. A. Bennett.
South Wales Borderers, 2nd Battn.—Lieut. P. T. Armitage.

Capt. J. M. Russell, Duke of Cambridge's Own, 17th Lancers, having passed his examination for the Army Pay Dept., is directed to join his Regt., travelling at the public expense.

So much of G. O. C. 248 of 1882, as relates to Lieut. F. J. Angell, is cancelled.

The leave granted to Major A. G. Raper, 2nd Battn. N. Staffordshire Regt., is from 15th May, and not 15th March as therein stated.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence :—

Sappers and Miners.—Lieut. E. H. Bethell, R. E., from 4th April to 3rd May, to Mahableshwar, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr. J. R. Hand, Depy. Magis. and Depy. Collr. is posted to the sudder station of the Dist. of Shahabad.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Asst. Magis. and Collr., Midnapore, is transferred to Jossore, and is posted to the sudder station of that Dist.

Mr. J. C. Williamson, Depy. Magis. and Depy. Collr., Poorea, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr. F. E. Kemp, Offg. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, Behar Agency, is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Asst. Supdt. of Police, and is posted to the Dist. of Dinagepore.

Mr. A. D. Larymore, Supdt. of the Hazareebaugh Central Jail, is appointed to be Supdt. of the Presidency Jail.

Mr. W. H. T. Howey, is appointed to act as an Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, in the Benares Agency, during the absence, on deputation of Mr. H. Hastings, or until further orders.

Mr. C. M. Jordon, Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, Allahabad, is allowed furlough for 1 year.

Dr. H. W. McCann, Professor, in the Presidency College, is also appointed to act as Secy. to the Central Committee for the management of the Economic Museum, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. H. Locke, or until further orders.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

Mr. H. B. J. Bateman, Asst. Commr., Partabgarh, privilege leave for 27 days in extension of the leave granted by Notification No. 914, dated 20th March.

Mr. J. A. Brown, Asst. Magis. and Collr., Basti, privilege leave for 2 months, from 8th June.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOSES—June 4, at 168, Land's End, Malabar Hill, the wife of S. M. Moses, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

IRWIN—May 29, at Jullunder, the wife of Captain L. B. Irwin, 20th P. N. I., of a son.
MACGREGOR.—May 31, at Ethelwold, Debroghar (Santam), the wife of P. E. Macgregor, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BURLTON—JOSEPH—May 31, at St. John's Church, Cananore, by the Rev. H. A. Williams, M.A., Reginald Dennis Burlton, Lieut. H. M.'s 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, to Rebecca, third daughter of Deputy Surgeon General J. M. Joseph, LL.D., Madras Medical Establishment.
PRICE—HEYSHAM—May 30, John Arthur Price, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., to Eliza Sophia, daughter of W. Heysham.

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DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his numerous and invaluable instruments to suit the eyesight.

The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles and Frames is well known throughout India, and his practice of upwards of forty years, combined with a thorough knowledge of the theory of his profession, have given him the skill required to detect the peculiarities of vision, and then to provide the proper glasses to remedy them.

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Test-types sent on application.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at MATHERAN by 2 p.m. on SATURDAY, 3rd June, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESH-KHIND, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1882.

THE new departure of the Secretary of State with respect to railway concessions is only slightly relieved of its grievance by the assurance given by Lord Hartington in the House of Commons, and telegraphed last week by Reuter, that it will not be used as a precedent. When the Duke of Argyle, eight or ten years ago, without even consulting the Indian Government, surrendered the right of purchasing the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways, to the great detriment of Indian interests, as is now universally acknowledged, we were assured that it would not occur again. Again, in 1879, after the East Indian Railway had been taken over by the Government at a cost to the Indian Treasury of three millions sterling more than the sum due under the contract, we were again assured, on the matter being brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Fawcett, that it should not be made a precedent. In the present case the neglect of Indian interests is more glaring from the terms of the contract being not only opposed to the interests of the country, but from being in direct opposition to the professed intentions of Government up to the time, apparently, of confirming the contract. After being assured that it was determined to induce private enterprise to undertake the construction of the railways of India, we have in the case of the Southern Mahratta Railway a return to a system of guarantee much less favourable to this country than the old system. Further, we were told by Major Baring : "It is essential to a sound condition of State finance that the elements of certainty and stability should prevail to as great an extent as possible. No such certainty or stability can be attained if the State owes a large sum of money in a currency other than that in which it collects its revenue." It is unnecessary for us to quote the expressions of Major Baring in both Financial Statements, and in speeches too, regarding the importance of securing private capital for Indian railways, and the confirmation of his views by the Secretary of State. These are well known to our readers. The whole tendency of these remarks was towards the rejection of guarantees, and to the putting of the risk of enterprises upon the shoulders of private capitalists. Confirming his own views, Major Baring quoted, in his Financial Statement of March, 1881, the instructions of the Secretary of State :—"In the case of railways I do not doubt that your Excellency will constantly bear in mind the importance, wherever possible, of securing their construction by private capital, either local or European." After "strongly urging" this view in detail on the Governor-General, he goes on : "In the event of its becoming apparent that the due execution of this policy is impracticable, it may become desirable to consider whether a modified system of guarantee might not advantageously be adopted." Two points are made clear by the above quotations : first, that gold loans should be avoided, and second, that if guarantees were to be given to railways they should be in a modified form, that is, less disadvantageous to the State than those given to the old guaranteed railways.

Now coming to the terms of the contract with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, we find that Government have transgressed both these principles so clearly laid down. By the terms of this contract, so far as we have been able to gather, the Indian Government have practically increased the gold debt of the country by three millions sterling, on which interest is to be paid out of the Indian revenue at the rate of 4 per cent. for five years and 3½ per cent. afterwards without limit of time; and although the 3½ per cent. gold bonds of the Indian Government stand at a handsome premium at home, the above sum of three millions is taken at par. They then contract with the company to build—the Government furnishing the funds out of the three million loan—and work the railway, the Government receiving three-fourths of the profits, and the company one-fourth. This is what it practically comes to ; and the company have the right of throwing up the whole thing on giving one year's notice. Looking at it as a simple guaranteed railway contract, it certainly is far more favourable to the company and less in the interests of India than any of the contracts with the older companies—contracts the terms of which, we have been assured, must be avoided in future. If there is a deficit any year from the company not paying working expenses, Government must find the balance. Suppose the railway earns 4 per cent., Government get 3 per cent., the company getting one per cent., in addition to its 4 per cent. interest now, and to the 3½ per cent. after five years : that is, while Government get only 3 per cent. the company gets 4½ or 5 per cent. Suppose the company to make 5 per cent. within five years, Government gets only 3⅜ per cent., while the company gets 5½ per cent., and even after five years they will get 4⅜ per cent. Under the old contracts the profits above the guaranteed interest were divided. And what is the advantage to the country of this concession over the State's undertaking the work itself? The only one we can conceive of is that there will be company instead of State management of the railway. That this is a gain we are ready to admit ; indeed, Government cannot have a worse opinion of its own management of railways than the public have. The question, however, is whether the advantage has not been bought at too high a price. Government could easily have borrowed three millionr sterling at home at a much better rate than 4 per cent. for five years, and 3½ per cent. afterwards, or, what would have been far better for India, according to the principles laid down by Major Baring which we have quoted about, and with which we heartily concur, Government could have borrowed the equivalent in this country, with interest at 4 per cent. payable in silver. To find a good company to work the railway for one-fourth the net profits, Government meeting all deficits as now, would not have been difficult.

But the evil does not stop at a gold loan of three millions and the contract with an English company for working these specified lines ; for if the capital is not sufficient to carry out the scheme, the same terms must apply to more capital. Further, it is rumoured that the Western Deccan Railway—to cost about a million—is also promised to them. It is certain that whatever extensions in the Southern Mahratta Railway are made must be given to this company, for any other company would be entirely at their mercy, as they control the trunk lines. There must be the same experience with the Southern Mahratta Company as there has been with the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways. These companies will only accept the old terms for all branches or extensions, and the Secretary of State has to submit to them, or the country has to go without the needed extensions. Whether or not these terms, so unfavourable for India and so directly contrary to what our rulers have been professing for the past two years, are made a precedent or not for other railways, there can be no question that they must be the terms for all the lines south of the G. I. P. as far as Mysore. The extent, therefore, of this arrangement made with the Southern Mahratta Railway—though not to be used as a precedent—is practically unlimited. We notice that the letter of the promise of Government that India should have an opportunity of sharing in future concessions for railways has been carried out, but hardly the spirit. An advertisement giving a meagre account of the company was published in the Bombay papers for five days. No other part of India was favoured, nor was any further information than that in the advertisement vouchsafed. We do not know how many persons tendered for shares here, as we have been refused the information ; we shall, however, be surprised to learn that any considerable number did so. Everything would appear to have been done to make the shares as little popular as possible. Naturally the promoters and their friends at home would like to reserve to themselves the benefits of such a favourable contract. The only advantage secured to India is the opening up of the Southern Mahratta Country by railways. This, we confess, will be of great value to the country, but it hardly excuses Government for forgetting everything they have been saying for the past two years as to how this would be best accomplished.

THERE is something amusing in the refreshing insolence with which the Sultan has rejected the French proposal for a Conference. Abdul Hamid has told the French Ambassador that "he is confident of being capable of settling the Egyptian question, and that His Imperial Majesty therefore considers a Conference on the subject unnecessary." This declaration comes with exceeding good grace from a monarch whose affairs have so recently been thoroughly overhauled by his neighbours. Still, if the Powers will place themselves in a position to be snubbed, we do not see why the Sultan should not have a shy at them as well as Arabi Pasha. It was certainly open to the Sultan to accept the French proposal without committing himself to very much, but the indecision and weakness exhibited by the Western Powers has encouraged him to bluntly reject it. It must now be apparent to the allied Governments that there was only one of two courses open to them—to interfere forcibly, or leave the Egyptians to themselves. We should have preferred the latter course, but the former would have been infinitely better than the meddle-and-muddle policy which has brought them to their present dilemma. It is not very easy for them to retreat now from the false position they have created, but their difficulties are considerably increased by their action so far. If they resolve to occupy Egypt they will have to do so with a strong force. That Arabi Pasha is resolved to resist them is shown by the fact that he is erecting fortifications at Alexandria. Sir Charles Dilke's reply on this matter shows the indecision of the Powers. The statement that the Government are consulting Sir Beauchamp Seymour is merely evading the point. Of course Admiral Seymour would be consulted, but surely this contingency ought to have been foreseen, and some line of action devised to meet it, before ever the fleets appeared at Alexandria. The one satisfactory feature in the whole business is the appointment of Dervish Pasha to be the Chief Turkish Commissioner. This, it must be admitted, is an evidence of a certain amount of sincerity on the part of the Sultan in his desire to settle the country. Dervish Pasha is a man who energetically executes everything he takes in hand, and he has never obtained charge of any question until the Sultan had made up his mind what he was going to do. When Prince Bismarck's "*tribu interessant*" refused to allow the Russians to take possession of Batoum, the Porte maintained for long that it was powerless to coerce them. When, however, the Sultan saw nothing more was to be gained by delay, Dervish Pasha took the matter in hand, and effected the cession speedily and quietly. When the difficulty arose over the Montenegrin territory, precisely the same comedy was enacted. The Albanians rose to a man to resist the transfer. For a time they were encouraged, and then Dervish Pasha was sent down to put matters straight, which he did by soundly thrashing the Albanians. Again, when the Sultan had made up his mind about the Greek cession, Dervish Pasha was sent into Thessaly to hand over the province to Greece. That he should now be sent to Cairo proves that Abdul Hamid knows precisely what he wants. The only unsatisfactory part of this matter is that we are not quite so well informed as to the objects of the Sultan, and failing this information we await with anxiety to hear something more about the intentions of the Powers.

THE *Précurseur* of Antwerp gives us the details of an important fête held at that port on the 2nd of May, on board the P. and O. steamer Sutlej. It appears that the P. and O. Company has resolved to make Antwerp one of its ports of call, and thus establish direct steam communication between Belgium and India, China, Japan, and Australia. The Belgians, and above all the citizens of Antwerp, naturally take the greatest interest in this undertaking. Mr. Sutherland, the Chairman of the company, with four directors, the Right Hon. R. Bourke, M. P., the Hon. R. L. Melville, Mr. J. S. Godfrey, Captain J. R. Engledue, the Manager (Mr. F. D. Barnes), the Secretary (Mr. A. M. Bethune), the Marine Superintendent (Captain Angove), were present, and they were received by the King and Ministers. Amongst others who also came from London on the occasion, were the Earl of Galloway, Lord Claud Hamilton, the Hon. C. Bourke, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Sir George Elliot, and Colf

TELEGRAMS.

THE CASE OF INSULTING A LADY IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 4.

Seshaghari Row, the native pleader charged with annoying Miss Lane in a railway carriage, was arrested and brought down to Bangalore this morning, and will be put up for trial on Monday, the 5th instant.

LOSS OF AN ITALIAN VESSEL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 3.

A court of inquiry assembles to-day to inquire into the loss of the Italian barque San Agostino, laden with rice to the channel, which foundered in a heavy gale last Sunday near Diamond Island. All hands were saved and brought here.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEATH OF GARIBALDI.

ROME, JUNE 3.

The Italian Government has received news of the death of General Garibaldi.

A special memoir will be found in another column.]

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

FORTIFICATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that earthworks were being erected at Alexandria, and that the Government are consulting with Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour in reference thereto.

THE PORTE AND THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 3.

The Sultan has declared to the French Ambassador here that he is confident of being capable of settling the Egyptian question, and that His Imperial Majesty therefore considers a Conference on the subject unnecessary.

THE TURKISH COMMISSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 2.

Dervish Pasha has been appointed Chief of the Turkish Commission to Egypt.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR CHARLES HALL.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Vice-Chancellor Sir Charles Hall has resigned owing to an attack of paralysis.

A NEW KNIGHT.

Chief Justice Cayley, of Ceylon, has been knighted.

OBITUARY.

The Marquis of Conyngham.

[Sir George-Henry Conyngham, Earl of Mount Charles, Viscount Slane, Conyngham, and Mount Charles, and Baron Conyngham, in the peerage of Ireland, Baron Minster, of Minster Abbey, co. Kent, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, major-gen. in the army, late major and lieut.-col. 1st lifeguards, formerly in the 2nd dragoons, Scots Greys, extra equerry to the Queen, lieut.-col. commandant royal East Kent yeomanry Mounted Rifles, and vice-admiral of the coast of the province of Ulster, was born on 3rd Feb., 1825. He succeeded his father as 3rd Marquess, on the 17th July, 1876. The eldest son of the deceased Marquess is Henry-Francis, Earl of Mount Charles, late Kildare artillery, then 2nd lieut. 37th regt., and now in the rifle brigade. He was born on 1st Oct., 1857. His Lordship has been seriously ill for some time; and a few weeks ago his condition was so critical that his daughter was unable to act as bridesmaid to the Duchess of Albany.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Khandalla, homeward bound, left here last evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Merkara, homeward bound, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Total week's sales of Cotton	47,000	bales.
" " Surats	9,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	106,000	"
" " Surats	258,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,033,000	"
" " Surats	238,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	63,000	"

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ lbs. do.	7-0
40's Mule Twist	0-10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¼
4½ per cent. do.	91
3 per cent. Consols for account	100 ex. divnd.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101¼
Bar Silver	52 7-16
5 per cent. French Rentes	115¾

Arrivals—Bedouin, Harbinger, and Sapphire.

Departure—Cochin.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

FRIDAY, NIGHT, JUNE 2.

At 10 p.m.	77·4

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	78·9
2 p.m.	79·0
4 p.m.	79·0
10 a.m.	77·5

SUNDAY, JUNE 4.

6 a.m.	79·9
10 a.m.	77·1
2 p.m.	77·7
4 p.m.	79·3

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HEWETT assumed the command of the East India station, from Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, on Saturday. A salute of 13 guns was fired on Sunday morning.

THE fifteenth annual exhibition of pictures in connection with the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition will be opened on September 20th.

MAJOR E. HAY, Squadron Commander, 7th Bengal Cavalry, now Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at Peshawar, will shortly return to his regiment as its senior supervening his confirmation in the Quartermaster-General's Department.

M. RUSSELL, 17th Lancers, has obtained permission to qualify him for an appointment in the Army Pay Department.

On 30th May the balance of the deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks was Rs. 451,756. Fifty-two offices were opened during the month of April.

Work on the Allahabad-Jubbulpore Railway has been commenced from both ends.

Advices received from Murree state that the outbreak of cholera at that station shows no sign of abatement. Another lady has succumbed to the disease.

Invalids of the hospital establishments of disbanded regiments have been permitted to enlist into the Army Hospital Native Corps.

THE passage of the Punjab University Bill through the Legislative Council will probably be protracted operation. Opinion will with regard to the measure will be called for from many parts of India, and amongst others the Calcutta University will be consulted. In these circumstances the Bill will probably not become law until the Council meets again in Calcutta in the cold weather.

THE Lucknow Court of Inquiry to consider certain racing transactions in connection with Surgeon-Major Thorburn, A. M. D., at Allahabad, the Stewards of the late Lucknow race meeting, and the decision of the Calcutta Turf Club, will assemble at Lucknow to-day. The court will consist of Colonel A. E. Warren, 78th Highlanders (President), Lieutenant-Colonel Smithett, Bengal Artillery, and Major Brabazon, 10th Hussars. It is understood that Dr. Thorburn will object to Colonel Smithett, as the latter officer was present at the race meeting and expressed his views of the case.

THE following is the official summary of the reports on the weather and crops in Assam for the week ended the 18th of May: "Very warm and dry weather in the Surma Valley; rain required for ploughing; cholera and cattle-disease reported from both Sylhet and Cachar. In the hill districts, stormy weather with frequent showers. In the Brahmaputra Valley, hot weather with occasional showers; seed-beds for *Sali* rice being prepared; *Ahu* crop nearly all sown; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease very prevalent."

DR. V. RICHARDS continues his experiments on snake poisoning, and has found that *Liquor Potassæ* (solution of potash) has almost the same effect as permanganate of potash. He does not claim this as an original discovery, for the administration of solution of potash in snake bites was first suggested by Dr. Shortt, late of Madras. Dr. Richards seems to think, and is experimenting with a view to prove, that a combination of the two remedies, the permanganate applied direct and the solution administered internally, might be the most efficacious treatment.

THE Bishop of Madras, in his last charge to his clergy, mentions a fact which is probably unique in the history of Missions. In Tanjore the length of service of the Rev. C. S. Kohlhoff, added to that of his father and of his grand-father, amounts to no less than 153 years. Since 1737 there had always been a Kohlhoff at work in the Mission field of Tanjore, up to the end of the year 1881, when the last of the three died.

THE *Straits' Times* regrets to have to announce the failure, on the 9th May, of Messrs. Maclaine, Fraser and Co., who after some fifty years of successful business have been unfortunately compelled to suspend payment. The extent of the liabilities has not yet been ascertained. The firm of Messrs. Gubbay and Brothers, dealers in opium, have also failed.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* is inclined to blame rather than pity the unfortunate people who have been caught by the burst of the monsoon at Matheran or Mahableshwar. Our contemporary of Saturday's date remarks:—"The barometer had indicated the approach of a storm for a week past; the storm at Poona on Sunday, at Khandalla and Bombay on Wednesday, showed that the season had broken, and both Matheran and Mahableshwar ought to have been emptied of visitors by Wednesday night. Now the matter is very serious. One most calamitous accident has already happened on the Mahableshwar Ghaut, and we shall not be at all surprised, to learn that the Matheran road is in a very dangerous state."

THE retirement of Major R. N. Sutton, 8th Hussars, now at Rawul Pindi, will not give any promotion in the regiment, as Captain C. W. Bell, who held the appointment of Professor of Hindustani at the Staff College from April, 1880, to 1st February, 1882, has to be provided for, he being on the seconded list at present. Major Sutton, who is the senior of his rank, only entered the service in 1869, becoming a Major under the new organisation on 1st July last year, and now retires at the early age of 32. Major Sutton is at present on leave at home, of which he has obtained an extension, pending retirement.

THE *Bombay Guardian* is assuming quite a fire-brand character. It writes regarding the Egyptian crisis, in Saturday's issue:—

"The Powers have now fallen back upon the great modern method of solving difficulties, *talk*. They propose a Conference at Constantinople. Come, they say, let us adjourn to Stamboul and have a good long talk about it. But Arabi Pasha says, 'I am no talker, and I have no time to spare. You go and have your talk. Egypt and I will settle our own affairs.' The allied fleets are an imposing sight; but if a man can survive the sight of them, he has nothing else to fear from them. We do not see the sense of giving menaces, when there is no intention to do anything. We shall be delighted if things in Egypt are settled upon a right basis without bloodshed; but it is just possible that a forcible demonstration at this juncture would save a great deal of bloodshed in the end. We should not be surprised if religious bigotry were at the bottom of the difficulty in Egypt. The present Khedive has listened to European counsel and inaugurated many important and hopeful changes in the government of the country. This, however, has awakened feelings of jealousy among the nobles and Notables, who consider it a religious reproach that Western ideas should be accepted in the government of the country."

TAKEN to task by a correspondent for writing of Egypt a week ago, "We heartily wish that England might be entrusted with the management of it for a few years," and being asked to state what it means, the *Bombay Guardian* explains as follows:—

"Well, we wish just what we said, and are not sure that we can state the thing more clearly. We were not thinking of any right that England might have or not have. We were thinking of the frightful way Egypt has been misgoverned for many generations; we were thinking of its untold and downtrodden millions, and a feeling of compassion sprang up in our mind, and we wished that this beautiful land might be transferred from the Albanian robbers that have so long misruled it once in this century to some Power that believed in civil and religious liberty and would give the masses an opportunity to rise. We are far from thinking that the English Government is perfect, but we honestly believe that many and very important advantages would accrue to the country from an English Government. In like manner it was a great disappointment to us that the Afghans should not have a better Government than they have. We look upon dynastic rights as of little moment compared with the interests of the people generally. A ruler who is not a servant of the nation, studying their interests, before his own, is not worthy to be a ruler. Unhappily, up to the present time, most Governments seek their own, not the interests of the people."

THE programme of the Education Commission, as regards the Punjab is as follows. Forty witnesses are to be examined; first of all the Director of Public Instruction, who will thus state the case of his department. He will be followed by several of his principal subordinates; then outside experts are to be called in as representatives of Indigenous Education, Hindu, Sikh, and Mahomedan; then representatives of Unaided Education; then of Aided; then Missionaries and representatives of Female Education; then the Commission will call up administration witnesses, two Deputy Commissioners and other officers, whose duties will bring them in contact with education. These witnesses will be examined by the Provincial Committee, consisting of Mr. Hunter, Mr. Barbour, the Rev. W. Blackett, Mr. Deighton, Haji Ghulam Hussain, and Mr. C. Pearson.

THE *Englishman* urges that a particular portion of the non-official community should without further delay be allowed a representative at the Viceroy's Council table. The Bar has very properly more than one of its members in the Council. The European merchants have their member; and the native community, Hindu and Muhammadan, has its members. "We think that it is time the European non-official public of the Mufasal should also be represented. The tea and indigo planters, who constitute most of this public, are a body apart from the merchants of the great presidency towns. They are a numerous body, and their interests are considerable. While it is generally desirable that the non-official members of the Council should be greater in number, it is specially expedient that one such member should be appointed on the score of intimacy with the planting interests and with the interests of Europeans (other than officials) of the Mufasal. There are men, not a few, to be found in India in every respect suitable for appointment, men possessing a knowledge of the country in minuteness and extent not to be surpassed by that of the most experienced official. It is a waste of power to fail to utilize them. The Government of India possesses too little independent information regarding the Mufasal. Non-official residents in the presidency towns know little about it. Government information comes, all or most of it, from official persons, who naturally and inevitably look at things from the official standpoints."

IT is stated in the Russian *Official Messenger* that, according to news from Schi-Ho, the Chinese proposed entering Kuldja at the commencement of the spring. One Commissioner had arrived, and a second was on the way from Pekin at the head of a large body of troops.

THE return called for by Lord Fortescue, to show what number of men under 20 years of age had been sent out to British regiments in this country during 1881, has just been published. The cavalry, it appears, received only 34 recruits under the age limit, the artillery 40, and infantry regiments 869; 947 in all. These figures, it must be remembered, include all boys sent out as drummers, musicians, &c, who, in a short time, will be the only under-age arrivals, as no man enlisted after the 1st July, 1881, will be embarked until he has attained the age of 20.

ALTHOUGH the Scotch profess to idolise Burns, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, they allowed their greatest poet to spend his time ingauging beer, and at this moment they are permitting his nephew to die in the workhouse. Gilbert Burns, an old man-of-war's man, is now, in his eighty-first year, in Glasgow Poorhouse. A couple of hundred pounds would enable him to end his life in peace and comfort; but, although a subscription of a farthing from every Scotsman who has drunk to the immortal memory of the Ayrshire poet would more than suffice to save the poor old veteran from a pauper's grave, the money does not seem to be forthcoming. A Perthshire paper is "organising a movement" to "wipe off a national reproach," but as yet it does not appear to have met with much success.

BANK OF BENGAL

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal issued on the 30th May, as compared with that for the 22nd May:—

Liabilities.	22nd May. Rs. A. P.	30th May. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	30,11,916 4 4	30,11,916 4 4
Treasury Balance	2,03,35,619 11 7	2,14,11,897 10 6
Other Deposits	2,13,84,515 12 11	2,31,01,460 2 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,62,291 1 9	2,95,831 7 9
Sundries	15,49,546 13 2	15,73,716 0 11
Rs.	6,96,13,919 11 9	6,91,91,821 4 10

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	77,54,456 11 0	74,12,141 4 0
Other secured Investments	1,56,35,000 0 0	66 14,75,33 10 6
Loans on Govt. Securities	77,15,659 10 10	76,95,642 3 7
Credits on do.	32,21,204 3 0	44,10,918 13 9
Bills Discounted	2,23,09,466 15 3	2,21,02,149 3 3
Balances with other Banks	8,42,118 8 10	7,30,952 1 5
Bullion	5,45,714 7 2	9,13,179 6 11
Dead Stock	12,04,143 5 1	12,01,829 14 6
Stamps	9,481 6 0	9,121 0 0
Sundries	3,79,814 15 10	3,62,730 10 9
Cash at Head Office	64,61,942 13 10	73,71,881 3 2
Do. at Branches	1,27,10,261 7 11	1,21,63,898 1 8
Rs.	6,96,13,919 11 9	6,91,91,821 4 10

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Angle-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THE weather experienced in Bombay late on Friday night and early on Saturday morning was exceptionally severe, even for the monsoon period. At times the wind blew with great violence, and the rain descended in perfect torrents, with the accompaniment of heavy peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. The city was hardly prepared for such heavy weather; and a good deal of damage was done. Fourteen large trees were blown down in the Fort, Esplanade, and Crawford Markets. One tree fell opposite Messrs. Thacker's new premises, which narrowly escaped damage by the fall. Two large trees were blown down in the compound of Government House, Parel, and a great number of plantain trees were uprooted. A number of cocoanut-trees fell at Chowpatty. In the harbour prow No. 155, tindal Barkia Babia, laden with 404 bags of salt from Oorun, was swamped off the Carnacbunder, causing a loss of Rs. 1,200. On Saturday morning the waters of Back Bay were greatly troubled, and from Colaba to Chowpatty the waves dashed over the sea-face and flooded the roadway, fortunately without scattering the boulders which form the barrier. The footpath at Wodehouse-road was washed away. The whole Esplanade was covered with a sheet water, and innumerable frogs took possession, keeping up a stentorian chorus of croaks day and night. The sea rolled in with great violence opposite the Marine-lines railway station. The last monsoon had a very destructive effect at this point, and a new sea-wall had to be raised for a considerable distance. This wall, it is satisfactory to note, stood quite firm under the trying test to which it was subjected by the gale on Saturday. The Back Bay Swimming Bath did not pass scatheless through the rough weather ordeal. The waves dashed against it with such violence as to send great jets of water high into the air and to make a large crack in the structure. The new wall at the side of the Khote footpath, Chowpatty, seemed to have suffered in places. The Cotton Green at Colaba was flooded, and hundreds of bales of cotton were lying about in the water. A portion of the Oval was flooded, and in the road from Church-gate station to the Bandstand the water was two or three feet deep. On Friday night a portion of New Foras-road sunk into a sewer, and portions of other streets subsided. At the back of Pallonjee's Hotel, Clare-road, Byculla, a part of a wall fell down during the night. A portion of the Walkeshwar-road was washed away, and several walls of compounds collapsed in Gowalia-tank-road and Girgaum Back-road. The roof of the house of Byramjee Hormusjee, Marine Cross-lane, settled down, but the tenants fortunately quitted the place in good time and no one was injured. Khetwady, Erskine-road, and the district about the Null-bazaar were completely flooded. In some places the water was four feet deep, and the street had the appearance of canals. The water entered the ground-floors of many of the houses, to the great distress of the poor occupants, but to the apparent enjoyment of the naked children who paddled about in it. The damage caused to property in this neighbourhood must be very considerable. In the lower part of Grant-road many houses were flooded, and trees were blown down in some of the compounds. Duncan and Bellassis-roads, Byculla, were in places flooded to a depth of two or three feet. The Parell-road, leading through Bhendybazaar, and Cammatepoora were completely flooded, and the Byculla Flats towards the Mahalaxmee railway station were one sheet of water. Several trees in the compounds of residents at Byculla, Parel, Chowpatty, Khetwady, Girgaum, and Chinchpoogly were blown down. The wall of a tank in the compound of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mill gave way on Saturday, causing damage to mill property estimated at Rs. 15,000. In the Victoria Gardens 15 large trees and 150 plantain trees were blown down. A portion of a house fell in near the Brown Market, Parel; the damage is estimated at Rs. 100. On Friday night, at about 8 o'clock, the whole of the north wall of the Imperial Mill, in course of construction on the Byculla Flats, was blown down, and at midnight about 80 feet of the west wall also fell. The walls of the mill had reached 40 feet in height. When the accident occurred, four chowkeydars who were employed as watchmen at the mill, on hearing the north wall fall, ran away. The effects of the rough weather were felt on Malabar Hill, and the porch was blown away from one bungalow. Some coolies in tents on the hill not taking the precaution to tie the tents tightly had their tents blown away from them, and the cooking utensils are floating about. The locomotive shops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Parell are closed. A part of the roof in the blacksmiths' shop of the stores department was blown off, and the work had to be stopped. The godowns containing heavy materials are all under water."

We hear from Matheran that heavy rain still continues there, and that there is a general exodus from the hill. It is difficult for visitors to arrange for conveyances down, so great is the rush. The road to Narel is in a dreadful state, and covered with huge boulders and other obstructions, and a number of nullahs have been formed across the path.

A correspondent writes from Khandalla, June 2:—"It has rained since 3 o'clock this morning, a steady downpour. Yesterday (Thursday) it was beautiful sunshine, but towards evening Bombay seemed to be getting rain, and we had a sprinkle about 8 o'clock. There was nothing to indicate such heavy rain as came on a few hours after. It looks now as if it would rain for days."

Another correspondent, writing from Khandalla on Saturday afternoon, says that, on the Ghats at all events, the monsoon has for all practical purposes set in in earnest. At Khandalla and the neighbourhood it fell heavily on Wednesday afternoon. There was a storm which passed onwards across the Konkan, the tail-end of it being, no doubt, the efficient cause of the dust-storm in Bombay. On Thursday the rain continued with slight intermission all day, and on Friday and Saturday there was no intermission whatever. It came down in a steady remorseless pour, accompanied occasionally by gusts of wind which carried roofs off houses and howled in the well-known monsoon key. When the mist clears off, which is but for a moment, splendid waterfalls come into view. If this be not the monsoon, says our correspondent, what is it? There are plenty of people from Bombay and elsewhere at Khandalla, but not a soul can venture out. It is raining at Kurjut, at the foot of the Ghats, quite as steadily as it is on the hills.

A correspondent writing from Nasik on 3rd June, says:—"From about 9 o'clock last night till about 3 p.m. to-day, we have been getting a steady downpour almost without ceasing; and as far as appearances go, it might be the middle of the monsoon. It began with a drizzle quite quietly, without a storm. The wind now, at 3-30 p.m., is westerly; but this morning there was no wind, though the clouds overhead appeared to be moving at a great pace from E. to W. The fall since last night is 7 inches, and it is still raining."

Our Berar correspondent writes:—"Rain fell in several districts on the 30th and 31st ultimo. The atmosphere has been disturbed since the 28th ultimo. High winds prevail, with thunder and lightning."

Rain was falling at Bulsar on Saturday.

POONA.—All Thursday the weather was muggy and close, and all the night as well. Dark clouds were hovering about in all directions overhead, which shut out the breeze entirely until six o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, when the portals of heaven opened and a mild shower of rain commenced to fall, which continued all day without intermission. The appearance of the clouds leads us to believe that the rain will not cease very soon, since it is unaccompanied by thunder and lightning; at all events, there were no signs of a break up to the time of our going to press. The monsoon may be fairly said to have set in at last.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE SAD ACCIDENT TO THE FAULCONER FAMILY.

THE *Deccan Herald* of Saturday states:—Almost everything that Mrs. Faulconer took with her has been either lost, damaged, or smashed, and she speaks in raptures of the extreme kindness and humane attention paid to her by the Mamlutdar, who was so concerned at her embarrassed condition that he was enforcing pecuniary aid upon her, but which she politely declined with thanks. This native gentleman's kindness and consideration to a European family, under the circumstances and at such a critical time, is worthy the favourable attention of Government.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	0 16	2 50	2 20	2 67
2 Friday	4 22			
3 Saturday	10 18	13 0	12 60	13 24
4 Sunday	.....	4 70	4 13	4 32
Total ...	14 56	20 20	19 23	20 23

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Thursday, 4th June, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·561	90·0	W S W	16	0·00
Surat	·594	86·6	S	15	0·16
Bombay	·643	77·1	N N E	20	4·42
Ratnagiri	·672	77·8	S W Fresh.	..	3·10
Karwar	.....	not	received.		
Mangalore	·847	82·5	W S W	5	0·71
Calicut	.....	not	received.		
Cochin	·885	86·1	S W	1	0·18
Masulipatam	·706	91·8	W	..	0·08
Madras	·736	92·3	W	9	0·32
Negapatam	·796	89·9	W S W	7	0·00

The disturbance has now passed in land.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to offer through the medium of your influential paper, a suggestion which, if adopted by our gubernatorial authorities, would for ever put an end to the vexatious embarrassments connected with the question of privilege leave for those officers of the Judicial, High Court, and Educational Departments, who enjoy regular vacations. My suggestion amounts to this:—That Government, instead of sanctioning privilege leave on half pay for such officers, should allow them one-half the privilege leave on full pay, and the rest to such officers who have no vacations; and by allowing this half time privilege leave to be taken once in every 33 months in combination with a vacation, all officers would then be placed on an equal footing as regards privilege leave. A judicial or educational officer could thus, once in every three years, enjoy his six weeks' vacation plus six weeks' privilege leave, and thus get a run home (to recruit health or see children) as frequently as collector's assistants.

HALF-PAY IS NO PRIVILEGE.

June 1.

TURTLES AT MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Doubtless a few lines regarding the habits and economy of marine tortoises, the *thalassites* of the naturalists, may be interesting to some of your readers. The turtle is the largest of the genus known in the order of *Chelonians*. According to the celebrated French naturalist Lenier, to whom I am much indebted for these notes, the animal swims with great facility and can remain a long time under water. It rarely leaves the sea except in the breeding season, when Nature prompts it to seek the shore and to lay its eggs. Some species, however, frequent the shore in the night, to browse on terrene plants. The females, accompanied by the males, frequently. It is said, there are hundreds of males to one female who go out at night to the shore to deposit their eggs in some favoured locality, and resort, year after year, with the greatest punctuality, to the same place, where they drag themselves ashore sufficiently inland to be safe from the tide. Using their hind flippers as a shovel, they excavate holes about thirty inches deep. Here they lay frequently a hundred to a hundred and fifty eggs, afterwards covering them with sand. Having carefully levelled the surface, they return to sea, leaving the eggs to be hatched by the solar rays. The eggs are round, slightly depressed at both ends, and furnished with a coriaceous shell. From the high temperature communicated to the sand bank, they are hatched in about fifteen days. When the young turtles are hatched, their instincts lead them at once to the sea. Under the fostering care of their mother, those who have escaped the birds of prey on their way to the sea, and the fishes lying in wait for them, rapidly develop and attain an enormous size. The turtle visits the Mahim Bay regularly, I am told, at the end of the last quarter in May. A large land tortoise can be seen at our local Pinjrapole.

Mahim Woods, June 4. P. V.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The accompanying extract from the recent report of a coal-mining company shows how far private enterprise is encouraged, and what a sad difference there is between the principles and the practice of a virtuously-minded Government. *Verb sap.*

F. M.

"The E. I. Railway Company have succeeded in evading Government orders, and are continuing sales . . . these take the form of exchanges with the . . . Coal Co., . . . Railway Company's coal being exchanged for a large quantity of . . . . Co.'s coal. The Government order directs that any surplus coal shall be sold by public auction, and any purchased coal obtained by public tender. The Government of India, after repeated representations, has intimated that the Secretary of State sanctions such exchanges. We can only conclude, therefore, that while publicly disclaiming the desire to compete with private trade, the Government really connives at the present system, in order to beat down the cost of coal for the benefit of the State railway. . . . . In the face of the Government competition, the working of the collieries becomes a matter of difficulty."

THE DELHI GRAIN SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "O," in your issue of 26th inst., betrays such an ignorance of facts, and such a density of reasoning, that it is hard to understand how he could take up the cudgels in the newspaper on such an important question. After questioning my estimate of "about 60,000 tons wheat in and around Delhi," though my source of information is probably as reliable as his, and alluding to the native idea of a famine, he says:—"If is with the greatest difficulty that 300 tons can be bought at present rates." This is just what I am driving at. In order to beable to pay natives a better value for their grain and so induce business, railway rates must come down. He says—"*Vide* rates. The rates at present are not greater than the rates to Calcutta, having regard to the difference in mileage." What does "O" mean? Does he not know that the distance from Delhi to Bombay is 64 miles less than from Delhi to Calcutta, and further, that the rate of freight is 3 annas per maund higher to Bombay than to Calcutta. Such is the case, and your correspondent should have informed himself on the subject before troubling you and the public. "O.'s" sneering remark that my letter was dictated by private interest in a reduction of rates, I scorn to reply to. I merely refer him to my letter, which is based upon public grounds. I hope, sir, this vexed question will soon be at rest, and that your columns will be full of report of extensive shipments of Delhi wheat from Bombay.

Simla, May 30. A VOICE FROM DELHI.

BOMBAY HOTELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to represent a few matters to the proprietor of a big hotel in Bombay. I have never seen him, though I have often put up at his hotel; and as his subordinates don't notice complaints much, except to question the ground for them, I hope you will be able to find room for these notes, and that the cap will fit the right head.

I would suggest to Mr. Proprietor that as his is a first-class hotel as Indian hotels go, it would pay him to consider the habits and requirements of the class to which his customers belong. For *chota hazree* an average customer when in his own house would use china tea-cups, &c., or, if he did use delf such as is used in the cuddy of a merchantman, would discard cups that had lost the enamel round the edges and had large black cracks in places. He (the average customer) would not submit to tea, served cold, which had the appearance of having been boiled in a large copper, sugar, milk, and all together. He would not allow his servants to chatter, and clatter, and quarrel, and dispute all over the house early in the morning, without regard to whether their employers were awoke or asleep. Supposing a warm bath to be required as a matter of custom, and half an hour to bathe and dress in, he would swear if his hamal told him there was "no hot water;" and then having waited patiently for it to be prepared, fancy his feelings when, no cans of supposed hot water being thrown in ostentatiously before his eyes, he finds that the bath is perfectly cold! That hamal would probably leave his service! If during the process of bathing the whole of the floor of the bath-room became submerged, an average customer of Washington's Hotel would, in his own house, have such alterations made as would allow of his wearing his slippers into his bath-room without the certainty of their being soaked through before he put them on, or, supposing he hung them on a hook while bathing, immediately he did put them on. Having got down to breakfast, he would not like to see one servant in very dirty white, another in flannel trowsers, black waiscoat, and white jacket, and so on. If a friend who had not brought a servant had to wait an inordinate time for salt, or ice, or mustard, or perhaps before he got anything at all, the head servant of that establishment would get into trouble. If there were to be fifteen persons at table, and only one set of cruets in the house, somebody would have a journey to the bazaar or shops to procure, say, three others. The very smallest of cheese-plates would not be given to a guest to accommodate three eggs (in a fairly strict house there would be an eggcup to each egg), bread, butter, and salt and pepper. One dagger-like knife would not be considered sufficient for all purposes, even if wiped in a cloth, of which the less said the better, after each course, and replaced immediately. The crockery would, even if delf were used, be of as nearly the same pattern as possible, and cracked and discoloured pieces would be relegated to the cookhouse. The toughest of beef and mutton, and the cheapest of fish and fruit, would not be tolerated by our "customer." The servants, too, must not rush madly up and down the room without any other apparent object than that of boosting around; and when they are standing still, they must not talk and quarrel with each other. I fancy our customer would consider that the manager of a large hotel for Europeans should be a European who might be supposed to understand the small things that go to make up the comforts of people who frequent first-class hotels in India, people who may have been debilitated in body and temper, and perhaps mind, by long residence in India, and in many cases accustomed to a house carefully managed by a particular English lady.

I have often heard it said, and I believe correctly, that a limited liability company for a liberally managed hotel would pay splendidly here. I would take shares.

WAYFARER.

Bombay, June 2.

"THE" HOTEL OF BOMBAY.

THE Esplanade Hotel of the City of Bombay owes its existence to the public spirit and far-sightedness of the late Mr. J. W. Watson, a tailor, who from small beginnings attained the most prominent position among the enterprising tradesmen of Bombay, and died at a comparatively early age after having amassed a pretty fortune. The hotel is a great fact in Bombay, just as Shepherd's hotel was in Cairo twenty years since; and, willy-nilly, a large percentage of the crowds of overland passengers who pass through Bombay outward or homeward bound, pay toll at this caravanserai. Consequently, the house is more often full than otherwise, and the incomings of the proprietary must be a large scale. The tariff was at first fixed at a prohibitively high figure, but this proved to be so unwise and unprofitable that eventually the charges for board and lodging were reduced to a tolerably moderate amount, and there has been no want since then of customers. Unfortunately, the managers are just the least bit inclined to presume upon the undoubted success of their establishment, and to count, as a certainty, upon its continuance. They seem to stand in some need of the wholesome tonic of an active and formidable rivalry, for they overlook the expediency of attending to some details. There is, during the busy months of the constant influx and efflux of visitors, and the rush at times for accommodation is so great that it may be taken for granted that accommodation, which may not suit the fastidious Colonel and Mrs. Jones, will be accepted readily enough by the less particular Major and Mrs. Jones. But the management do not act wisely in ignoring the susceptibilities of the gallant Colonel and his lovely and accomplished wife. The Colonel exerts a certain social influence, and if he goes on boardship or up-country with a grievance against the hotel, depend upon it he will not keep it to himself, nor will Mrs. Smith. Their description of the mattresses, floors, bath-rooms and "cabinets" of the hotel may possibly be too highly coloured; but this will not prevent other people coming round to their unfavourable opinion of the establishment.

A correspondent of ours, who lately stayed at the hotel, and thence went to England, writes that on his arrival at the hotel he asked if any telegrams had arrived for him, for the reply was in the negative he sent them back to the Telegraph Office." "Sent them back! Can it be too much trouble to receive telegrams for persons who are coming here?" said the up-country man. "It must make it a rule not to receive them unless they are addressed to people already in the hotel, or who have written to us for rooms." And something was added about the great inconvenience of doing more than this. We agree with our correspondent that this is not good form. Who that has travelled in England or on the Continent ever heard of a hotel proprietor refusing to receive a letter or telegram addressed to his house? The system followed at Watson's Hotel is unique, but we cannot say complimentary to the managers upon it. Our correspondent says he was placed in a room on the second floor, fairly well furnished, but possessed of a mattress that was stained in an unsightly manner. The bed was not made, and the room looked gaunt and cheerless from noon until about 4 p.m., when a servant tidied it up. No bath-room was attached, but our correspondent says he had to cross a public passage and perform his ablutions as best he could in a small cabin furnished with a tin bath, sadly in want of paint, that contained, perhaps, two chatties full of water. There was a pipe just over the bath with a cock, and the latter was turned, but no water ever flowed, consequently. Other directions our correspondent noticed a want of vigilant European supervision, and when he got on board he found that the general opinion among those of his fellow-passengers who had put up at the hotel, was that the conclusion he had arrived at about the management was by no means exceptional. At *chota hazree* in the fore cabin one morning, the hotel was discussed in a lively fashion, and the opinion of the speakers was that, to say the least, there is room for improvement. "Take my advice," said one warrior, a "three-months-leaver," "and on your return to Bombay, go straight to the hotel, and tell the manager so." He replied, and indulged in more emphatic than polite remarks about the words and ways of the hotel people. Yet a third officer, lately from "Cawbool," said that he had tried a hotel in Bombay managed by a Parsee, and had been very well treated. And a young turtles are hatched, their instincts lead them Bengal Civilian declared solemnly that "Watson's hotel in Bombay can't hold a candle to the Great Eastern in Calcutta;" whereupon another Calcutta resident replied emphatically, "I should say not," and procee

has been too dirty for a fly or spoon to be visible. The Maharajah has been improving the existing route *vid* Murree, the first march of which, from Kohala to Chuttur, has been completed; and it promises to be a fine road and quite equal to wheel traffic. The Rajah is celebrating the Queen's birthday, by a dinner to all visitors on the 29th. An unfortunate accident, terminating in the death of a coolie, occurred a few days ago. A visitor was beating for two panthers, in the neighbourhood of Islamabad, when one of the coolies, who had been posted to watch a nulla, incautiously left his post and crept up through the jungle to see what was going on. When some 150 yards off, the sportsman caught sight of what he supposed to be his quarry, and fired; sending a bullet through the poor fellow's head. He at once dressed the wound, and brought him in to the dispensary at Shrinuggur, travelling night and day, and completing the distance, 57 miles, in 36 hours: but the man died a few days afterwards. It is said that compensation of Rs. 400 has been adjudged, for the benefit of his widow and two children."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE ANDAMANS.

ESCAPES FROM PORT BLAIR.—Nowshia Toogria, of the Bheel tribe, a man of middle age, robust build, and a resident of the village Paladu, in the district of Nasik, was sentenced, under sections 396 and 398 of the Indian Penal Code, by the Sessions Judge of Khandeish to be imprisoned for life on charges of dacoity with murder, and an attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with a deadly weapon. Nowshia Toogria was afterwards sent to the Andaman Islands, and he, together with two other life-convicts, natives of India, lately effected their escape from Port Blair. It seems that, in the dead of night, these men suddenly seized a boat belonging to some Andamanese fishermen, and after overpowering the boatmen, put out to sea. The following morning they were pursued, but the wind and weather being favourable, it is presumed they found their way to Rangoon, and from there returned to their old haunts in India. The police are said to be keeping a sharp look-out in all directions for the runaways. It is also reported that several other long-term convicts have apparently given the Port Blair authorities "leg bail" for good. The system adopted of keeping such desperate characters at work in gangs, in charge of native convict overseers, does not, from all accounts, answer well. These men when placed in power and authority are, as a rule, overbearing, unjust, and harsh to the convict labourers, and not unfrequently pay the penalty of their ill-treatment with their lives, as murders are of common occurrence in the convict settlement. The number of European inspectors of police at Port Blair should be greatly increased to maintain order, prevent convicts from escaping, and keep a check on opium smuggling, which is carried on to a very considerable extent—amongst the Chinese in particular.

BENGAL.

THE LATEST ACCIDENT ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.—An accident occurred on Tuesday on the East Indian Railway near the Dhina changing station, 29 miles east of Mogal Sarai. In connection with the doubling of the line, now being carried on, a bridge was being re-built, and a diversion had been laid down along which trains were ordered to proceed at no greater speed than ten miles an hour. The up passenger train due in Allahabad at 5 a.m. ran off the line at the diversion, the tender and nine carriages being derailed. Fortunately very little damage was done to the road or the vehicles, and we believe no passengers were hurt. Another diversion had to be laid down, and the line was reopened for traffic at 3 a.m. on Thursday morning. The accident is supposed to have been due to the train travelling at a higher speed than ten miles an hour. The diversion had been in use for some three weeks, and the road was in good condition.—*Pioneer.*

A TRAGEDY.—On the night of the 29th May Sookea Street was the scene of a tragedy in native life of the lower order. Shodai, a weaver by profession, murdered his wife Bindi[illegible] and then destroyed himself. The weaver, a native of [illegible], and resided the[illegible] wife, but [illegible] home. [illegible] became possessed [illegible] desire to visit Calcutta. [illegible] this [illegible] to, and he proposed [illegible] middle of [illegible] permitting her to go to her mother for [illegible] were tired of home life. The mother, [illegible] lived at a village near Midnapore, received her daughter, but after a while brought her away to Calcutta, where they shortly followed her. The husband, who, finding that he could not induce them to return, took employment here rather than return alone. Nothing further occurred until Monday night, when the woman, Khainai, who lived near to her daughter's house, heard the latter cry out that her husband was murdering her. When lights and assistance had been summoned, she and others entered the room and found that Shodai had murdered his wife by cutting her throat. A gasping sound attracted them to a corner of the room behind the *tuctaposh*, where they discovered the unfortunate man, who had inflicted a wound on his own throat, but was still living. He was immediately removed to the Medical College, where he breathed his last twenty minutes after admission.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CALCUTTA JUTE TRADE.—The Municipal Commissioners' Report on the working of the Jute Warehouse Act in Calcutta during the year 1881-82 shows that the year opened with 73 licensed jute warehouses on the register, for all of which fresh licences were taken out, with the exception of two. One licence, however, was cancelled, as the premises were found unfit for the storage of jute. On the other hand, four new licences were granted, two were recommended, and one was under consideration at the close of the year. Three applications were refused as the premises were not in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act. Reference is made to the extensive fire which broke out on the premises of the Riverside Press Company on the 24th of February. The real cause of the fire has not been ascertained, though special inquiries were made. Many persons suspected that it was the act of an incendiary, but no evidence in support of this surmise could be obtained. The total loss occasioned by this fire is estimated at Rs. 2,60,000.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.—We have received a copy of a memorial from the British Indian Association to the Lieutenant-Governor against the proposed erection by the Port Commissioners of warehouses within the jetty enclosure. The grounds of the opposition are that when the land was made over by the original proprietors for forming the Strand-road, it was "on the distinct understanding that the land would be held by Government for the benefit of the public," and that Lord Dalhousie had decided that "the land in question shall be used permanently and exclusively for purposes of public utility, connected with the trade, the traffic, the health and the convenience of the community, in furtherance of which design roads, ghats, wharves and the like may be made, but no elevated buildings are in contemplation."—*Englishman.*

JUSTICE HODDING.—The following dialogue was overheard in a Court not a hundred miles away from the High Court:—*Counsel to Pleader.*—"How long is this case likely to last?" *Pleader.*—"I can't tell. Much will depend upon whether the other side is called upon or not." *Counsel.*—"You surely ought to be the best judge of that, as the case has been going on for two days." *Pleader.*—"It is impossible to say. The truth is the judge was asleep all yesterday, and it all depends upon whether he hears sufficient of the case to-day to induce him to call upon the other side."—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA LAWN-TENNIS CLUB.

The annual handicap of this club was commenced on April 17 and concluded on May 27, resulting in the victory of Mr. A. W. Pickford, the Honorary Secretary, who started from ½ 15 behind scratch. The original entries for the event numbered 31, and we give below the names of the competitors and results of each round.

First Round.

Player.	Points.		Player.	Points.
H. R. Fagan	15	Beat	W. R. Fink	30+2b
H. Freshwater	30	,,	J. T. Simpson	Scr. *
B. S. Dow	30+1b	,,	G. O. Ranger	30+2b
G. E. Watson	30	,,	A. L. Foster	30
C. H. Follett	30	,,	W. Orrell	15+1b
J. B. Kelley	15	,,	J. Davenport	30
C. H. Wilson	30	,,	C. D. Petersen	30
J. Heckle	15	,,	D. A. Campbell	30
A. W Pickford	15	,,	J. B. Wright	15
W. P. Browning	30	,,	G. Faulkner	Scr. *
W. A. Dring	15	,,	C. M. Pearce	30
F. Hensley	15	,,	C. B. Watkins	15
G. Buxton	30	,,	J. F. McConnell	15
W. T. Woods	15	a bye.		

* Scratched.

Messrs. Thomas, Langdon, Robinson and McCann failed to play their ties within the prescribed time for so doing and were eliminated from the contest.

Second Round.

H. R Fagan beat H. Freshwater.
B. S. Dow beat G. E. Watson.
C. H. Follett beat J. B. Kelley.
J. Heckle beat C. H. Wilson.
A. W. Pickford beat W. P. Browning.
F. Hensley beat W. A. Dring.
G. Buxton a bye.

Third Round.

H. R. Fagan beat G. Buxton.
C. H. Follett beat B. S. Dow.
A. W. Pickford beat J. Heckle.
F. Hensley a bye.

Fourth Round.

H. R. Fagan beat F. Hensley.
A. W. Pickford beat C. H. Follett.

Final Round.

A. W. Pickford beat H. R. Fagan.
(1st Prize.) (2nd Prize.)

N. B.—The points in the second, third, fourth, and final ties remained the same as in the first tie as usual.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—In future, the Lighthouse at Pulicat will be painted in white and black bands, instead of all white, as formerly.

THE P. AND O. S. S. AUSTRALIA.—One of the Australia's passengers, writing from off Malta, says:—"We are having a charming voyage as far as heat and sea are concerned, but we are most uncomfortably crowded, and very badly served—only five bedroom stewards for over one hundred first class passengers. From Galle we had a hundred and thirteen first class passengers, and sixty-five children, and since Suez over one hundred passengers and eighty-one children. The crowd is great, and the attendance, of course, very bad. Two or three days after leaving Galle, a deputation waited on the Captain to complain of the arrangements in connection with the food, baths, &c., and we have since sent in a strong letter to the P. and O. Co.—*Madras Mail.*

THE BANGALORE LADIES' LAUNDRY.—A lady correspondent writes:—The laundry is situated in Residency Road, which is a suitable and central position. I arrived there about one o'clock, and found all the women busy. In one room, one was streching the clothes after they had been taken off the line, two were straining the flour for starch, and one was taking lessons from a native ironer, two of whom are employed in the laundry till the women become proficient in the art of ironing. This is as it should be; for, even in England women brought up all their lives at the wash-tub are often unable to turn out well dressed work. I then proceeded outside to where the women were conducting the washing operations, when I found five of them, not with flounced dresses or powdered faces, but all like real English washerwomen, with their petticoats kilted to their knees, and rubbing on their washing boards in the most energetic manner. It was quite a nice sight; and if any lady wants to see how Eurasian women can work, I should advice her to call at the laundry. The two washing machines were presented to the laundry by ladies interested in the undertaking; so that the work was started with very little expense. At present there are nine women employed, and the work consists of the washing of ten families and of the Cantonment Orphanage. I am sure that everyone who can will try to advance and extend this good work, as nothing in my opinion but honest hard labour will ever raise the Eurasian people.—*Bangalore Post.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

SIR SALAR JUNG AT SIMLA.—Sir Salar Jung presents quite a contrast to the Burmese Ambassadors. He is generally clothed in some cool-looking texture of snowy white. He seems quite at his ease in the best society, and talks English wonderfully well. He has already dined several times with the Viceroy, and was at Major Baring's dinner party on the 27th. His visit is non-political, but perhaps Major Baring will have a few suggestions to make on developing the resources of the Nizam's dominions.—*Simla Argus.*

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.—We hear that the members of the Burmese Embassy, now that the warm weather has set in, are taking more kindly to Simla than at first, when they complained greatly of the cold. It is not thought that they will leave before the third week in June, so they will have ample time to appreciate the Simla climate.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

FURIOUS RIDING AT HILL STATIONS.—The Darjeeling paper complains of furious riding on the mall at that station. We believe Mussoorie carries the palm in this respect. Here, we blush to confess it, some ladies are the chief offenders.—*Himalaya Chronicle.*

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.—At a meeting of the Anjuman-i-Hamdard-i-Islamya in the Sikhsha Sabha Hall, Moulvi Mahomed Hussain was unanimously selected to give evidence before the Education Commission, and the answers to the set questions of the Commission prepared by a sub-committee were approved. A letter from Moulvi Ali Ahmed, of Karnal, on the vernacular question, was read, and it was resolved that the letter should be forwarded to the Commission along with the memorial which the Society is preparing.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS FOR UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.—Under the directions of the Supreme Government, the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh has drawn up a scheme for securing to Deputy Collectors and Extra Assistant Collectors, of the United Provinces, a substantial improvement in their status and prospects. Their pay is to be increased; and, in case of meritorious service, promotion is to be made more rapid. Hitherto, in the United Provinces, the upper class of uncovenanted officers have been grouped in four divisions, namely, the Deputy Collectors of the North-West Provinces proper, and the Extra Assistant Commissioners attached to the Oudh, Jhansi, and Kumaon divisions. Each division has had its own set of officers, who have not been able to look for promotion outside. Under the scheme now sanctioned, this arrangement is to be altered; and Deputy Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners, N. W. P. and Oudh, will be graded in one amalgamated list; and promotion will run throughout. The cost of this change will be a fresh charge on provincial revenues; and arrangements have been made with a view to meeting it.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

A TELEGRAM from Simla, June 1, to the *Pioneer*, states:—In reference to the new constitution of Simla, the proposals of the local Government, which are now before the Government of India, contemplate a municipality created entirely by election without any nominated or *ex-officio* members whatever. The Lieutenant-Governor recognizes the difficulties formerly experienced with the electoral system; but thinks more interest will be taken in its application in future. The body to be represented henceforth should be not merely the house-holders, but the tax-payers, including visitors summer-residents. The voting qualifications will be derived from a taxation rental franchise, as well as from property. A certain proportion of the municipality, including the President, might be elected by the whole body of voters, others by sections or wards; but before the constitution of the committee is finally settled, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to assemble a preliminary committee, with the sanction of the Government of India, to consider and report upon the whole subject, this committee to consist of seven members—one nominated by the Government of India, two by the local Government, two by the Municipal Committee, and two by the Reform Committee. When the Municipality shall have been finally reconstituted, the question of the proposed public building on the Ridge can be referred to it for re-consideration.

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WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE COORG DISTRICT.
WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 5,300 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.
II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres will be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.
III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—
(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.
(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.
(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.
(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.
IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.
V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—
(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;
(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;
(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;
(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.
VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.
VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.
VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.
IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.
G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.
The 6th April, 1882.

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